

Appendix A

Proposed Regulation Order Follow-up Amendments to the CaRFG3 Regulations

PROPOSED REGULATION ORDER
FOLLOW-UP AMENDMENTS TO THE
CALIFORNIA PHASE 3 REFORMULATED GASOLINE REGULATIONS

Add section 2260(a)(6.7), title 13, California Code of Regulations, to read as follows:

Section 2260. Definitions.

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- (a) (6.7) “CARBOB alternative specifications” means, for a final blend of CARBOB, CARBOB specifications that identify all of the properties identified in a set of PM alternative specifications, expressed at the same level of precision.

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NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43013.1, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass’n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43013.1, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass’n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Amend section 2261(f) to read as follows:

Section 2261. Applicability of Standards; Additional Standards.

* * * *

- (f) This subarticle 2, section 2253.4 (Lead/Phosphorus in Gasoline), ~~and~~ section 2254 (Manganese Additive Content), and section 2257 (Required Additives in Gasoline) shall not apply to gasoline where the person selling, offering or supplying the gasoline demonstrates as an affirmative defense that the person has taken reasonably prudent precautions to assure that the gasoline is used only in racing vehicles.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43013.1, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass’n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43013.1, 43016, 43018, 43101, and 43830.8, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass’n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Amend the title of section 2262.3, title 13, California Code of Regulations as follows:

Section 2262.3 Compliance With the CaRFG Phase 2 and CaRFG Phase 3 Standards for Sulfur, Benzene, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Olefins, T50, and T90 and ~~DI~~.

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NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43013.1, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43013.1, 43016, 43018, 43101, and 43830.8, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Amend section 2262.5(e)(2), title 13, California Code of Regulations as follows:

Section 2262.5. Compliance With the Standards for Oxygen Content.

(a) *Compliance with the minimum oxygen content cap limit standard in specified areas in the wintertime.*

(1) Within the areas and periods set forth in section (a)(2), no person shall sell, offer for sale, supply, offer for supply, or transport California gasoline unless it has an oxygen content of not less than the minimum oxygen content cap limit in section 2262.

(2) (A) *November 1 through February 29 (of any year) and October 1 through October 31 (in 1996 through 2002):*
South Coast Area

(B) *October 1, 1998 through January 31, 1999 and October 1, 1999 through January 31, 2000:*
Fresno County
Madera County

(C) *October 1, 1998 through January 31, 1999:*
Lake Tahoe Air Basin

(D) *November 1 through February 29 (of any year):*
Imperial County

* * * *

(e) *Application of prohibitions.*

- (1) Section (a) shall not apply to a transaction occurring in the areas and periods shown in (a)(2) where the person selling, supplying, or offering the gasoline demonstrates as an affirmative defense that, prior to the transaction, he or she has taken reasonably prudent precautions to assure that the gasoline will not be delivered to a retail service station or bulk purchaser-consumer's fueling facility in the areas and periods shown in (a)(2).
- (2) (A) Section (a) shall not apply to a transaction occurring in the South Coast Air Basin in October 2000, 2001, or 2002, where the transaction involves the transfer of gasoline from a stationary storage tank to a motor vehicle fuel tank and the person selling, supplying, or offering the gasoline demonstrates as an affirmative defense that the last delivery of gasoline to the stationary storage tank occurred no later than September 16 of that year.
- (B) Section (a) shall not apply to a transaction occurring in an area shown in (a)(2) in November either in Imperial County or, starting in 2003, in the South Coast Control Area, where the transaction involves the transfer of gasoline from a stationary storage tank to a motor vehicle fuel tank and the person selling, supplying, or offering the gasoline demonstrates as an affirmative defense that the last delivery of gasoline to the stationary storage tank occurred no later than October 17 of that year.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43013.1, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43013.1, 43016, 43018, 43101, and 43830.8, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Add section 2262.9, title 13, California Code of Regulations, to read as follows:

Section 2262.9. Requirements Regarding Denatured Ethanol Intended For Use as an Additive in California Gasoline

(a) Standards.

- (1) Standards for denatured ethanol. Starting December 31, 2002, no person shall sell, offer for sale, supply or offer for supply denatured ethanol intended for blending with CARBOB or California gasoline fails to comply with the following standards:

(A) Standards for properties regulated by the CaRFG Phase 3 standards.

1. A sulfur content not exceeding 10 parts per million;
2. A benzene content not exceeding 0.06 percent by volume; or

3. An olefins content not exceeding 0.5 percent by volume; or
4. An aromatic hydrocarbon content not exceeding 1.7 percent by volume.

(B) Standards based on ASTM D 4806-98.

<u>Specification</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Test method</u>
<u>Ethanol, vol.%, min.</u>	<u>92.1</u>	<u>ASTM D 5501</u>
<u>Methanol, vol.%, max.</u>	<u>0.5</u>	
<u>Solvent-washed gum, mg/100 ml, max.</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>ASTM D 381, air jet apparatus</u>
<u>Water content, vol.%, max.</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>ASTM E 203 or E 1064</u>
<u>Denaturant content, vol.%, min;</u> <u>vol.% max. (Note 1)</u>	<u>1.96</u> <u>4.76</u>	
<u>Inorganic Chloride content, mass ppm (mg/l), max.</u>	<u>40 (32)</u>	<u>Modification of ASTM D512, Procedure C (Note 2)</u>
<u>Copper content, mg/kg, max.</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>Modification of ASTM D1688, Procedure D (Note 3)</u>
<u>Acidity (as acetic acid), mass % (mg/l), max.</u>	<u>0.007 (56)</u>	<u>ASTM D 1613</u>
<u>Appearance</u>	<u>Visibly free of suspended or precipitated contaminants (clean and bright)</u>	<u>Determined at indoor ambient temperature unless otherwise agreed upon between the supplier and purchaser</u>

Note 1: The only denaturants used shall be natural gasoline, gasoline components, or unleaded gasoline at a minimum concentration of two parts by volume per 100 parts by volume of fuel ethanol, as defined by Formula CDA 20 of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF) of the U.S. Treasury Department.

Note 2: The modification of ASTM D 512, Procedure C consists of using 5 ml of sample diluted with 20 ml of water in place of the 25 ml sample specified in the standard procedure. The water shall meet ASTM D 1193, Type II. The volume of the sample prepared by this modification will be slightly larger than 25 ml. to allow for the dilution factor, report the chloride ion present in the fuel ethanol sample as the chloride ion present in the diluted sample multiplied by five.

Note 3: The modification of ASTM D 1688, Procedures D (atomic absorption) consists of mixing reagent grade ethanol (which may be denatured according to the BATF Formula 3A or 30) in place of reagents and standard solutions. However, this must not be done to prepare the stock copper solution described in 38.1 of ASTM D 1688.

Because a violent reaction may occur between the acid and the ethanol, use water, as specified, in the acid solution part of the procedure to prepare the stock copper solution. Use ethanol for the rinse and dilution only.

(2) **Standards for products represented as appropriate for use as a denaturant in ethanol.**

Starting December 31, 2002, no person shall sell, offer for sale, supply or offer for supply a product represented as appropriate for use as a denaturant in ethanol intended for blending with CARBOB or California gasoline, if the denaturant has:

(A) A benzene content exceeding 1.1 percent by volume; or

(B) An olefins content exceeding 10 percent by volume; or

(C) An aromatic hydrocarbon content exceeding 35 percent by volume;

(b) **Test Methods.** In determining compliance with the standards in this section,

(1) The sulfur content of denatured ethanol shall be determined by ASTM D 5453-93.

(2) The aromatic hydrocarbon, benzene and olefins content of denatured ethanol shall be determined by sampling the denaturant and using the methods specified in section 2263 to determine the content of those compounds in the denaturant, and then multiplying the result by 0.048.

(3) The sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, benzene and olefins content of the denaturant shall be determined by the methods specified in section 2263 for determining the content of those compounds in gasoline.

(c) **Documentation required for the transfer of denatured ethanol intended for use as an additive in California gasoline.**

(1) On each occasion when any person transfers custody or title of denatured ethanol intended for use as an additive in California gasoline, the transferor shall provide the transferee a document that prominently states that the denatured ethanol complies with the standards for denatured ethanol intended for use as an additive in California gasoline.

(2) Any person who sells or supplies denatured ethanol intended for use as an additive in California gasoline from the California facility at which it was imported or produced, or who produces it in California, shall provide the purchaser or recipient a document that identifies:

(A) The name and address of the person selling or supplying the denatured ethanol;

(B) The name and location of the facility(ies) at which the ethanol was produced and at which the denaturant was added to the ethanol; and

(C) The name and address of the person(s) who produced the ethanol and who added the denaturant to the ethanol.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43013.1, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43013.1, 43016, 43018, 43101, and 43830.8, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Amend section 2263(b), title 13, California Code of Regulations, to read as follows:

Section 2263. Sampling Procedures and Test Methods

(a) ***Sampling Procedures.*** In determining compliance with the standards set forth in this subarticle 2, an applicable sampling methodology set forth in 13 C.C.R. section 2296 shall be used.

(b) ***Test Methods.***

(1) In determining compliance with the standards set forth in this subarticle 2, the test methods presented in Table 1 shall be used. All identified test methods are incorporated herein by reference.

Table 1

<i>Section</i>	<i>Gasoline Specification</i>	<i>Test Method</i> ^a
2262	Reid Vapor Pressure	ASTM D 323-58 ^b or 13 C.C.R. Section 2297
2262	Sulfur Content	ASTM D 2622-94 ^{c, d} or ASTM D 5453-93
2262	Benzene Content	ASTM D 5580-95 ^e
2262	Olefin Content	ASTM D 1319-95a ^f
2262	Oxygen Content	ASTM D 4815-94 99
2262	T90 and T50	ASTM D 86-90
2262	Aromatic Hydrocarbon Content	ASTM D 5580-95 ^g
2262.5(b)	Ethanol Content	ASTM D 4815-94 a99
2262.6	MTBE Content	ASTM D 4815-94 a99

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NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43013.1, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43013.1, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Amend section 2264, title 13, California Code of Regulations, to read as follows:

Section 2264. Designated Alternative Limits.

(a) *Assignment of a designated alternative limit.*

- (1) A producer or importer that has elected to be subject to an averaging limit specified in section 2262 may assign a designated alternative limit to a final blend of California gasoline produced or imported by the producer or importer by satisfying the notification requirements in this section (a). In no case shall a designated alternative limit be less than the sulfur, benzene, olefin or aromatic hydrocarbon content, or T90 or T50, of the final

blend shown by the sample and test conducted pursuant to section 2270, or section 2266.5(a), as applicable. If a producer or importer intends to assign designated alternative limits for more than one gasoline specification to a given quantity of gasoline, the party shall identify the same final blend for all designated alternative limits for the gasoline.

- (2) (A) The producer or importer shall notify the executive officer of the estimated volume (in gallons), the designated alternative limit, the blend identity, and the location of each final blend receiving a designated alternative limit. This notification shall be received by the executive officer before the start of physical transfer of the gasoline from the production or import facility, and in no case less than 12 hours before the producer or importer either completes physical transfer or commingles the final blend. A producer or importer may revise the reported estimated volume, as long as notification of the revised volume is received by the executive officer no later than 48 hours after completion of the physical transfer of the final blend from the production or import facility. If notification of the revised volume is not timely received by the executive officer, the reported estimated volume shall be deemed the reported actual volume.
- (B) For each final blend receiving a designated alternative limit exceeding an applicable averaging limit in section 2262, the producer or importer shall notify the executive officer of the date and time of the start of physical transfer from the production or import facility, within 24 hours after the start of such physical transfer. For each final blend receiving a designated alternative limit less than an applicable averaging limit in section 2262, the producer or importer shall notify the executive officer of the date and time of the completion of physical transfer from the production or import facility, within 24 hours after the completion of such physical transfer.
- (3) If, through no intentional or negligent conduct, a producer or importer cannot report within the time period specified in (a)(2) above, the producer or importer may notify the executive officer of the required data as soon as reasonably possible and may provide a written explanation of the cause of the delay in reporting. If, based on the written explanation and the surrounding circumstances, the executive officer determines that the conditions of this section (a)(3) have been met, timely notification shall be deemed to have occurred.
- (4) The executive officer may enter into a written protocol with any individual producer or importer for the purposes of specifying how the requirements in sections (a)(2) and (c) ~~through (i)~~ shall be applied to the producer's or importer's particular operations, as long as the executive officer reasonably determines that application of the regulatory requirements under the protocol is not less stringent or enforceable than application of the express terms of sections (a)(2) and (c) ~~through (i)~~. Any such protocol shall include the producer's or importer's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.

(5) Whenever the final blend of a producer or importer includes volumes of gasoline the party has produced or imported and volumes the party has neither produced nor imported, the producer's or importer's designated alternative limit shall be assigned and applied only to the volume of gasoline the party has produced or imported. In such a case, the producer or importer shall report to the executive officer in accordance with section (a) both the volume of gasoline produced and imported by the party, and the total volume of the final blend. The party shall also additionally report the sulfur content, benzene content, olefin content, aromatic hydrocarbon content, T90, and T50, as applicable, of the portion of the final blend neither produced nor imported by the party, determined as set forth in section 2270(b), or section 2266.5(a)(2), as applicable.

(b) *Additional prohibitions regarding gasoline to which a designated alternative limit has been assigned.*

- (1) No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, or supply California gasoline in a final blend to which the producer or importer has assigned a designated alternative limit exceeding an applicable averaging limit in section 2262, where the total volume of the final blend sold, offered for sale, or supplied exceeds the volume reported to the executive officer pursuant to section (a).
- (2) No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale or supply California gasoline in a final blend to which the producer or importer has assigned a designated alternative limit less than an applicable averaging limit in section 2262, where the total volume of the final blend sold, offered for sale, or supplied is less than the volume reported to the executive officer pursuant to section (a).

(c) *Offsetting exceedances of an applicable averaging limit.*

- (1) With respect to each property for which a producer or importer has elected to be subject to the averaging limit in section 2262, within 90 days before or after the start of physical transfer from a production or import facility of any final blend of California gasoline to which a producer has assigned a designated alternative limit for the property exceeding the applicable averaging limit in section 2262, the producer or importer shall complete physical transfer from the same production or import facility of California gasoline in sufficient quantity and with a designated alternative limit sufficiently below the applicable averaging limit in section 2262 to fully offset the extent to which the gasoline exceeded the applicable averaging limit in section 2262. In the case of benzene, olefins, or aromatic hydrocarbons, the total volume of benzene, olefins, or aromatic hydrocarbons in excess of the averaging limit must be offset within the specified time period; the mass of sulfur and the degree gallons of T50 and T90 in excess of the averaging limit must be similarly offset.

For example, within 90 days before or after the start of physical transfer from a production or import facility of any final blend of California gasoline to which a producer has assigned a designated alternative limit for olefin content exceeding 4.0 percent by volume, the

producer or importer shall complete physical transfer from the same production or import facility of California gasoline in sufficient quantity and with a designated alternative limit sufficiently below 4.0 percent by volume to offset the volume of olefins in excess of a limit of 4.0 percent by volume.

(2) A producer or importer may enter into a protocol with the Executive Officer under which the producer or importer is allowed to have up to three separate averaging banks at a single production or import facility, applicable to operationally distinct products (e.g. different grades of gasoline or oxygenated and nonoxygenated). The offset requirements will apply independently for each separate averaging bank. Once averaging is selected for a particular product, the compliance scheme for that product may only be changed if the change meets the applicable criteria and conditions in sections 2264.2 and 2265(c) with respect to that product. The protocol shall specify how the requirements in section (a)(2) and (c)(1) will be applied to the producer's or importer's particular operations and the separate averaging banks. In order to enter into the protocol, the Executive Officer must determine that application of the requirements under the protocol will not be less stringent or enforceable than application of the express terms of sections (a)(2) and (c). Any such protocol shall include the producer's or importer's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.

(d) ***Designated alternative limits for PM alternative gasoline formulations.*** The producer or importer of a final blend of California gasoline that is subject to the PM averaging compliance option for one or more properties may assign a designated alternative limit to the final blend by satisfying the notification requirements of section 2264(a). The producer or importer of such a final blend shall be subject to all of the provisions of this section 2264, except that, with respect to that final blend, the PM averaging limit (if any) for each property subject to the PM averaging compliance option shall replace any reference in this section 2264 to the averaging limit specified in section 2262.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43013.1, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43013.1, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Amend section 2266.5, title 13, California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

Section 2266.5. Requirements Pertaining to California Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygen Blending (CARBOB) and Downstream Blending.

(a) *Application of the California gasoline standards to CARBOB.*

(1) ***Applicability of standards and requirements to CARBOB.*** All of the standards and requirements in sections 2261, ~~2262~~, 2262.3, 2262.4, 2262.5(a), (b), (c) and (e), 2262.6, 2264, 2264.2, ~~2264.4~~, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2270(b) and (c), 2271 and 2272 pertaining to California gasoline or transactions involving California gasoline also apply to CARBOB or transactions involving CARBOB. Whenever the term “California gasoline” is used in the sections identified in the preceding sentence, the term means “California gasoline or CARBOB.” Whenever the term “gasoline” is used in section 2265(b)(1), the term means “California gasoline or CARBOB.”

(2) ***Determining whether a final blend of CARBOB complies with the standards for California gasoline.***

(A) General.

1. Where a producer or importer has designated a final blend as CARBOB and has complied with all applicable provisions of this section 2266.5, the properties of the final blend for purposes of compliance with sections 2262, 2262.3, 2262.4, 2262.5, ~~and 2262.6, 2265 and 2266~~ shall be determined in accordance with section (a)(2)(B) or (a)(2)(C) as applicable. ~~by adding the specified type and amount of oxygenate to a representative sample of the CARBOB and determining the properties and characteristics of the resulting gasoline in accordance with an applicable test method identified in section 2263(b) or permitted under section 2263(c). Where the producer or importer has in accordance with section (b)(1)(C) designated a range of amounts of oxygenate, or more than one oxygenate type, to be added to the CARBOB, the minimum designated amount of the oxygenate having the smallest designated volume shall be added to the CARBOB when determining the properties and characteristics of the final blend.~~
2. If the producer or importer has not complied with ~~any~~ all applicable provisions of this section 2266.5, the properties of the final blend for purposes of the producer’s or importer’s compliance with the limits for sulfur, benzene, aromatic hydrocarbons, olefins, T50, T90, and oxygen required by sections 2262.3, and 2262.5, 2265 and 2266 shall be determined without adding oxygenate to the gasoline, and compliance with the flat limits for Reid vapor pressure and oxygenates required by sections 2262.4, 2262.6, 2265 and 2266 shall be determined in accordance with section (a)(2)(B) or (a)(2)(C) as applicable.

(B) Determining whether a final blend of CARBOB complies with the standards for California gasoline by use of the CARBOB Model.

1. A producer or importer may elect to have the CARBOB model used in determining whether a final blend designated as CARBOB complies with the standards applicable to California gasoline when it is supplied from the production facility or import facility, by providing the notice in section (b)(1)(C). In this case, the CARBOB alternative specifications for the final blend shall be determined in accordance with the "Procedures for Using the California Model for California Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (CARBOB)," as adopted [Insert date of adoption] . The final blend's compliance with the assigned CARBOB alternative specification for a property shall constitute the final blend's compliance with that property's assigned PM flat limit, designated alternative limit, or (if no designated alternative limit has been established) PM averaging limit.
2. Notwithstanding section (a)(2)(B)1., where a final blend of CARBOB is sampled and analyzed by a state board inspector in accordance with section 2263 using the methodology in (a)(2)(C), the results may be used to establish a violation of applicable standards for California gasoline.

(C) Determining whether a final blend of CARBOB complies with the standards for California gasoline by oxygenate blending and testing.

1. **Oxygenate blending and testing.** Except as otherwise provided in section (a)(2)(B), the properties of a final blend of CARBOB shall be determined for purposes of compliance with sections 2262, 2262.3, 2262.4, 2262.5 2262.6, 2265 and 2266 by adding the specified type and amount of oxygenate to a representative sample of the CARBOB and determining the properties and characteristics of the resulting gasoline in accordance with an applicable test method identified in section 2263(b) or permitted under section 2263(c). Where the producer or importer has in accordance with section (b)(1)(C) designated a range of amounts of oxygenate, or more than one oxygenate type, to be added to the CARBOB, the minimum designated amount of the oxygenate having the smallest designated volume shall be added to the CARBOB when determining the properties and characteristics of the final blend. However, where the designated range for oxygen from ethanol is between 1.8 wt.% and 2.2 wt.% and includes 2.0 wt.%, 5.7 vol.% ethanol shall be added, and where the designated range for oxygen from ethanol is between 2.5 wt.% and 2.9 wt.% and includes 2.7 wt.%, 7.7 vol.% ethanol shall be added.

~~(B) In determining whether CARBOB complies with the standards for California gasoline: the oxygenate added must be representative of the oxygenate the producer or importer reasonably expects will be subsequently added to the final blend. Prior to supplying CARBOB from a production or import facility, the producer or importer must enter~~

into a protocol with the executive officer setting forth how the representativeness of the oxygenate will be determined.

2. Characteristics of denatured ethanol used in determining whether a final blend of CARBOB complies with the standards for California gasoline.

- a. Except as provided in section (a)(2)(C)2.b., in determining whether CARBOB complies with the standards applicable to California gasoline when it is supplied from the production facility or import facility, denatured ethanol used as the oxygenate must have the following properties:

<u>Sulfur content:</u>	<u>3 - 10 parts per million</u>
<u>Benzene content:</u>	<u>0 - 0.06 volume percent</u>
<u>Olefin content:</u>	<u>0 - 0.5 volume percent</u>
<u>Aromatic hydrocarbon content:</u>	<u>0 - 1.70 volume percent</u>

- b. A producer or importer may elect to specify the properties of the oxygenate used in determining whether a final blend of CARBOB complies with the standards applicable to California gasoline when it is supplied from the production facility or import facility, by providing the notice in section (b)(1)(D). In this case, the oxygenate must meet the ranges of specifications identified in the section (b)(1)(D) notification.
- c. A producer or importer who is electing to specify the properties of the oxygenate used in a final blend in accordance with the preceding section (a)(2)(C)2.b. must maintain at the production or import facility, while the final blend is at the facility, quantities of oxygenate meeting the specifications that are sufficient to enable state board inspectors to use the oxygenate in compliance determinations.

(D) Protocol for Determining whether a final blend of CARBOB complies with the standards for California gasoline. The executive officer may enter into a written protocol with any individual producer or importer for the purpose of specifying a alternative method for determining whether a final blend of CARBOB complies with the standards for California gasoline, as long as the executive officer reasonably determines that application of the protocol is not less stringent or enforceable than application of the express terms of section (a)(2)(A)-(C). Any such protocol shall include the producer's or importer's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.

- (3) Calculating the volume of a final blend of CARBOB.** Where a producer or importer has designated a final blend as CARBOB and has complied with all applicable provisions of this section 2266.5, the volume of a final blend shall be calculated for all purposes under section 2264 by adding the minimum designated amount of the oxygenate having the

smallest volume designated by the producer or importer. If the producer or importer has not complied with any applicable provisions of this section 2266.5, the volume of the final blend for purposes of the refiner or producer's compliance with sections 2262, 2262.3, 2262.4, 2262.5, ~~and 2262.6, 2265 and 2266~~ shall be calculated without adding the amount of oxygenate to the CARBOB.

- (4) **Specifications for a final blend of CARBOB when the CARBOB model is not being used.** ~~No~~ A producer or importer who has not elected to use the CARBOB model pursuant to section (a)((2)(B) with regard to a final blend of CARBOB may not sell, offer for sale, supply or offer for sale ~~a~~ that final blend of CARBOB from its production facility or import facility where the sulfur, benzene, olefin or aromatic hydrocarbon content of the CARBOB, when multiplied by (1 - the designated minimum volume the oxygenate will represent, expressed as a decimal fraction, after it is added to the CARBOB), results in a sulfur, benzene, olefin or aromatic hydrocarbon content value exceeding the applicable limit for that property ~~under section (a)(2).~~

- (5) **Determining whether downstream CARBOB complies with the cap limits for California Gasoline.**

(A) **Application of CARBOB cap limits derived from the CARBOB Model.** No person may sell, offer for sale, supply, offer for supply, or transport CARBOB that is designated for blending with the following ranges of ethanol and has been supplied from its production or import facility, where the CARBOB exceeds the following CARBOB cap limits:

<u>Property</u>	<u>CARBOB Cap Limits</u>					
	<u>2.0 - 5.8 vol. % Ethanol Range</u>		<u>5.9 - 7.8 vol. % Ethanol Range</u>		<u>7.8 - 10 vol. % Ethanol Range</u>	
	<u>CaRFG2</u>	<u>CaRFG3</u>	<u>CaRFG2</u>	<u>CaRFG3</u>	<u>CaRFG2</u>	<u>CaRFG3</u>
<u>Reid Vapor Pressure</u> ¹ (pounds per square inch)	<u>5.78</u>	<u>5.99</u>	<u>5.78</u>	<u>5.99</u>	<u>5.78</u>	<u>5.99</u>
<u>Sulfur Content</u> (parts per million by weight)	<u>85</u>	<u>63</u> ²	<u>86</u>	<u>65</u> ²	<u>89</u>	<u>66</u> ²
		<u>31</u> ²		<u>32</u> ²		<u>32</u> ²
<u>Benzene Content</u> (percent by volume)	<u>1.27</u>	<u>1.16</u>	<u>1.30</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.33</u>	<u>1.22</u>
<u>Aromatics Content</u> (percent by volume)	<u>31.7</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>32.4</u>	<u>37.8</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>38.7</u>
<u>Olefins Content</u> (percent by volume)	<u>10.6</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>11.1</u>
<u>T50</u> (degrees Fahrenheit)	<u>226</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>226</u>
<u>T90</u> (degrees Fahrenheit)	<u>333</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>334</u>	<u>334</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>335</u>

¹ The Reid vapor pressure standards apply only during the warmer weather months identified in section 2262.4.

² The CaRFG Phase 3 CARBOB cap limits for sulfur are phased in starting December 31, 2002, and December 31, 2004, in accordance with section 2261(b)(1)(A).

(B) Determining whether downstream CARBOB complies with the cap limits for California gasoline by oxygenate blending and testing. No person may sell, offer for sale, supply, offer for supply, or transport CARBOB that has been supplied from the production or import facility and that exceeds an applicable cap limit set forth in section 2262. To determine whether the cap limit is exceeded, the specified type and amount of oxygenate is added to a representative sample of the CARBOB and the properties and characteristics of the resulting gasoline are determined in accordance with an applicable test method identified in section 2263(b) or permitted under section 2263(c). Where the CARBOB has been designated for a range of amounts of oxygenate, or more than one oxygenate type, to be added, the minimum designated amount of the oxygenate having the smallest designated volume is to be added to the CARBOB when determining the properties and characteristics of the final blend. Denatured ethanol used as the oxygenate must have the properties set forth in section (a)(2)(C)2.a.

(C) A person may enter into a protocol with the Executive Officer for the purpose of identifying more stringent specifications for the denatured ethanol used pursuant to section (a)(5)(B), or different CARBOB cap limits under section (a)(5)(A), if the Executive Officer reasonably determines that the specifications or cap limits are reasonably premised on the person's program to assure that the denatured ethanol added to the CARBOB by oxygenate blenders will meet the more stringent specifications.

(b) *Notification regarding the supply of CARBOB from the facility at which it was produced or imported.*

(1) A producer or importer supplying a final blend of CARBOB from the facility at which the producer or importer produced or imported the CARBOB must notify the executive officer of the information set forth below. The notification must be received by the executive officer before the start of physical transfer of the final blend of CARBOB from the production or import facility, and in no case less than 12 hours before the producer or importer either completes physical transfer or commingles the final blend.

(A) The identity and location of the final blend;

(B) The designation of the final blend as CARBOB;

(C) If the producer or importer is electing to use the CARBOB model to determine whether the final blend complies with the standards applicable to California gasoline when it is supplied from the production facility or import facility, a statement of that election and each of the CARBOB alternative specifications that will apply to the final blend (along with the information required under section 2265(a)(2));

(D) If the producer or importer is electing to specify the properties of the oxygenate to be used in determining whether the final blend complies with the standards applicable to California gasoline when it is supplied from the production facility or import facility, a statement of that election, the type of oxygenate, and the oxygenate's specifications for the following properties (not to exceed the limits set forth in section 2262.9(a)(1)):

<u>Sulfur content:</u>	<u>Within a range of 5 parts per million</u>
<u>Benzene content:</u>	<u>Within a range of 0.06 volume percent</u>
<u>Olefin content:</u>	<u>Within a range of 0.10 volume percent</u>
<u>Aromatic hydrocarbon content:</u>	<u>Within a range of 1.00 volume percent</u>

~~(E)~~ (E) The designation of each oxygenate type or types and amount or range of amounts to be added to the CARBOB. The amount or range of amounts of oxygenate to be added shall be expressed as a volume percent of the gasoline after the oxygenate is added, in the nearest tenth of a percent. For any final blend of CARBOB except one that is subject to PM alternative specifications or is reported as an alternative

formulation in accordance with section 2266(c), the amount of oxygenate to be added must be such that the resulting California gasoline will have a minimum oxygen content no lower than 1.8 percent by weight and a maximum oxygen content no greater than 2.2 percent by weight. For a final blend of CARBOB that is subject to PM alternative specifications, the amount of oxygenate to be added must be such that the resulting California gasoline has a range of oxygen content that is identical to the oxygen content PM alternative specification for the final blend. For a final blend of CARBOB that is reported as an alternative formulation in accordance with section 2266(c), the amount or range of amounts of oxygenate to be added must be such that the resulting California gasoline has an amount or range of oxygen content that is identical to the oxygen content alternative specification identified in the certification order for the formulation;

~~(D)~~(F) Where the producer or importer is using an averaging compliance option or a PM averaging compliance option for any property, the estimated volume of the final blend of CARBOB, and of the California gasoline that will result when the minimum specified amount of oxygenate is added to the final blend of CARBOB. A producer or importer may revise the reported estimated volume, as long as notification of the revised volume is received by the executive officer no later than 48 hours after completion of the physical transfer of the final blend from the production or import facility. If notification of the revised volume is not timely received by the executive officer, the reported estimated volume shall be deemed the reported actual volume.

(2) **Applicability of notification to subsequent final blends.** The notification a producer or importer provides pursuant to section (b)(1) for a final blend of CARBOB shall apply to all subsequent final blends of CARBOB or California gasoline supplied by the producer or importer from the same production or import facility until the producer or importer designates a final blend at that facility as either (a) California gasoline rather than CARBOB, or (B) CARBOB subject to a new notification made pursuant to section (b)(1).

~~(2)~~(3) If, through no intentional or negligent conduct, a producer or importer cannot report within the time period specified in (b)(1) above, the producer or importer may notify the executive officer of the required data as soon as reasonably possible and may provide a written explanation of the cause of the delay in reporting. If, based on the written explanation and the surrounding circumstances, the executive officer determines that the conditions of this section ~~(b)(2)~~(3) have been met, timely notification shall be deemed to have occurred.

~~(3)~~(4) The executive officer may enter into a written protocol with any individual producer or importer for the purpose of specifying how the requirements in section (b)(1) shall be applied to the producer's or importer's particular operations, as long as the executive officer reasonably determines that application of the regulatory requirements under the protocol is not less stringent or enforceable than application of the express terms of

section (b)(1). Any such protocol shall include the producer's or importer's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.

(c) *Sampling, testing and recordkeeping by producers and importers of CARBOB.*

- (1) Each producer of CARBOB shall sample and test for the sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin, oxygen and benzene content, T50, T90, and, during the regulatory control periods identified in section 2262.4(a)(2) and (b)(2), the Reid vapor pressure, of each final blend of CARBOB that the producer has produced, by collecting and analyzing a representative sample of CARBOB taken from the final blend, ~~in accordance with section (a).~~ a producer who is electing to use the CARBOB model in determining compliance shall analyze the CARBOB without adding oxygenate. In all other cases, the producer or importer shall oxygenate and analyze the CARBOB in accordance with section (a)(2)(C). If a producer blends CARBOB directly to pipelines, tankships, railway tankcars or trucks and trailers, the loading(s) shall be sampled and tested by the producer or authorized contractor.
- (2) Each importer of CARBOB shall sample and test for the sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin, oxygen and benzene content, T50, T90, and, during the regulatory control periods identified in section 2262.4(a)(2) and (b)(2), the Reid vapor pressure, of each ~~shipment~~ final blend of CARBOB which the importer has imported by tankship, pipeline, railway tankcars, trucks and trailers, or other means, by collecting and analyzing a representative sample of CARBOB taken from the ~~shipment~~ final blend at its import facility, ~~in accordance with section (a).~~ An importer who is electing to use the CARBOB model in determining compliance shall analyze the CARBOB without adding oxygenate. In all other cases, the importer shall oxygenate and analyze the CARBOB in accordance with section (a)(2)(C).
- (3) Each producer or importer required to sample and analyze a final blend ~~or shipment~~ of CARBOB pursuant to this section (c) shall maintain, for two years from the date of each sampling, records showing the sample date, identify of blend or product sampled, container or other vessel sampled, the final blend ~~or shipment~~ volume, and the sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin, oxygen and benzene content, T50, T90, and Reid vapor pressure as determined in accordance with section (a)(2). All CARBOB produced or imported by the producer or importer and not tested as required by this section shall be deemed to have a Reid vapor pressure, sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin, oxygen and benzene content, T50 and T90 exceeding the applicable flat limit or averaging limit standards specified in section 2262, unless the importer demonstrates that the CARBOB meets those standards and limit(s).
- (4) a producer or importer shall provide to the executive officer any records required to be maintained by the producer or importer pursuant to this section (c) within 20 days of a written request from the executive officer if the request is received before expiration of the period during which the records are required to be maintained. Whenever a producer or

importer fails to provide records regarding a final blend or shipment of CARBOB in accordance with the requirements of this section, the final blend ~~or shipment~~ of CARBOB shall be presumed to have been sold by the producer or importer in violation of the applicable flat limit or averaging limit standards and compliance requirements in sections 2262, 2262.3(b) or (c), 2262.4(b), or 2262.5(c), unless the importer demonstrates that the CARBOB meets those standards and limit(s).

- (5) The executive officer may enter into a protocol with any producer or importer for the purpose of specifying alternative sampling, testing, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements which shall satisfy the provisions of sections (c)(1) or (c)(2). The executive officer may only enter into such a protocol if s/he reasonably determines that application of the regulatory requirements under the protocol will be consistent with the state board's ability effectively to enforce the provisions of sections 2262, 2262.3(b) or (c), 2262.4(b), or 2262.5(c), and the PM averaging limit(s). Any such protocol shall include the producer's or importer's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.

(d) *Documentation required when CARBOB is transferred.*

- (1) On each occasion when any person transfers custody or title of CARBOB, the transferor shall provide the transferee a document that prominently:
 - (a) states that the CARBOB does not comply with the standards for California gasoline without the addition of oxygenate, and
 - (B) identifies, consistent with the notification made pursuant to section (b), the oxygenate type or types and amount or range of amounts that must be added to the CARBOB to make it comply with the standards for California gasoline. Where the producer or importer of the CARBOB has elected to specify the properties of the oxygenate pursuant to section (b)(1)(D), the document must also prominently identify the maximum permitted sulfur, benzene, olefin and aromatic hydrocarbon contents — not to exceed the maximum levels in the section (b)(1)(D) notification — of the oxygenate to be added to the CARBOB.
- (2) a pipeline operator may comply with this requirement by the use of standardized product codes on pipeline tickets, where the code(s) specified for the CARBOB is identified in a manual that is distributed to transferees of the CARBOB and that sets forth all of the required information for the CARBOB.

(e) *Restrictions on transferring CARBOB.*

- (1) No person may transfer ownership or custody of CARBOB to any other person unless the transferee has agreed in writing with the transferor that either:

(a) The transferee is a registered oxygenate blender and will add oxygenate of the type(s) and amount (or within the range of amounts) designated in accordance with section (b) before the CARBOB is transferred from a final distribution facility, or

(B) The transferee will take all reasonably prudent steps necessary to assure that the CARBOB is transferred to a registered oxygen blender who adds the type and amount (or within the range of amounts) of oxygenate designated in accordance with section (b) to the CARBOB before the CARBOB is transferred from a final distribution facility.

(2) No person may sell or supply CARBOB from a final distribution facility where the type and amount or range of amounts of oxygenate designated in accordance with section (b) has not been added to the CARBOB.

(f) ***Restrictions on blending CARBOB with other products.***

(1) No person may combine any CARBOB that has been supplied from the facility at which it was produced or imported with any other CARBOB, gasoline, blendstock or oxygenate, except:

(a) ***The specified oxygenate.*** Oxygenate of the type and amount (or within the range of amounts) specified by the producer or importer at the time the CARBOB was supplied from the production or import facility, or

(B) ***Identically-specified CARBOB.*** Other CARBOB for which the same oxygenate type and amount (or range of amounts) was specified by the producer or importer at the time the CARBOB was supplied from the production or import facility.

(C) CARBOB specified for different ethanol level. Where a person is changing from an initial to a new type of CARBOB stored in a storage tank at a terminal or bulk plant, and the conditions below are met; in this case, the CARBOB in the tank after the new type of CARBOB is added will be treated as that new type of CARBOB.

1. The change in service is for legitimate operational reasons and is not for the purpose of combining the different types of CARBOB;

2. The initial and new CARBOBs are designated for blending with different amounts (or ranges of amounts) of ethanol, and the change in ethanol content will not exceed 3 percent of the oxygenated gasoline blend;

3. Prior to adding the new CARBOB, the volume of the initial CARBOB in the tank is drawn down to no more than 10 percent, and

4. The volume of the new CARBOB that is added to the tank is as large as possible taking into account availability of the new CARBOB, and
5. The sulfur content of the new CARBOB added to the tank is no more than 12 parts per million.

(D) **California gasoline not subject to RVP standard.** Where a person is changing from California gasoline to CARBOB, or from CARBOB to California gasoline, as the product stored in a storage tank at a terminal or bulk plant and the conditions below are met; in this case the product in the tank, pipe or manifold after the new product is added will be treated as the new type of product.

1. The change in service is for legitimate operational reasons and is not for the purpose of combining the California gasoline and CARBOB;
2. If the person is adding CARBOB to California gasoline,
 - a. Prior to adding the CARBOB, the volume of the California gasoline in the tank is drawn down to no more than 10 percent, and
 - b. The volume of CARBOB that is added to the tank is as large as possible taking into account availability of that type of CARBOB;
3. The resulting blend of product in the tank is supplied from the terminal or bulk plant during a time that it is not subject to the standards for Reid vapor pressure under section 2262.4.

(2) Notwithstanding section (f)(1), the executive officer may enter into a written protocol with any person to identify conditions under which the person may lawfully combine CARBOB with California gasoline or other CARBOB during a changeover in service of a storage tank for a legitimate operational business reason. The executive officer may only enter into such a protocol if he or she reasonably determines that commingling of the two products will be minimized as much as is reasonably practical. Any such protocol shall include the person's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.

(g) **Requirements for oxygenate blenders.**

(1) **Registration and Certification.**

- (a) Any oxygen blender must register with the executive officer by March 1, 1996, or at least 20 days before blending oxygenates with CARBOB, whichever occurs later. Thereafter, a oxygenate blender must register with the executive officer annually by January 1. The registration must be addressed to the attention of the Chief,

Compliance Division, California Air Resources Board, P.O. Box 2815, Sacramento, CA, 95812.

(B) The registration must include the following:

1. The oxygen blender's contact name, telephone number, principal place of business which shall be a physical address and not a post office box, and any other place of business at which company records are maintained.
2. For each of the oxygen blender's oxygenate blending facilities, the facility name, physical location, contact name, and telephone number.

(C) The executive officer shall provide each complying oxygen blender with a certificate of registration compliance no later than June 30. The certification shall be effective from no later than July 1, through June 30 of the following year. The certification shall constitute the oxygen blender's certification pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 43021.

(D) Any oxygen blender must submit updated registration information to the executive officer at the address identified in section (h)(g)(1)(a) within 30 days of any occasion when the registration information previously supplied becomes incomplete or inaccurate.

(2) ***Requirement to add oxygenate to CARBOB.*** Whenever an oxygenate blender receives CARBOB from a transferor to whom the oxygenate blender has represented that he/she will add oxygenate to the CARBOB, the oxygenate blender must add to the CARBOB oxygenate of the type(s) and amount (or within the range of amounts) identified in the documentation accompanying the CARBOB. If the documentation identifies the permitted maximum sulfur, benzene, olefin and aromatic hydrocarbon contents of the oxygenate, the oxygenate blender must add an oxygenate that does not exceed the maximum permitted levels.

(3) ***Additional requirements for terminal blending.*** Any oxygenate blender who makes a final blend of California reformulated gasoline by blending any oxygenate with any CARBOB in any gasoline storage tank, other than a truck used for delivering gasoline to retail outlets or bulk purchaser-consumer facilities, shall, for each such final blend, determine the oxygen content and volume of the final blend prior to its leaving the oxygen blending facility, by collecting and analyzing a representative sample of gasoline taken from the final blend, using methodology set forth in section 2263.

(h) ***Downstream blending of California gasoline with nonoxygenate blendstocks.***

(1) No person may combine California gasoline which has been supplied from a production or import facility with any nonoxygenate blendstock, other than vapor recovery condensate,

unless the person can affirmatively demonstrate that (1) the blendstock that is added to the California gasoline meets all of the California gasoline standards without regard to the properties of the gasoline to which the blendstock is added, and (2) the person meets with regard to the blendstock all requirements in this subarticle applicable to producers of California gasoline.

- (2) Notwithstanding section (i)(1), the executive officer may enter into a written protocol with any person to identify conditions under which the person may lawfully blend transmix into California gasoline which has been supplied from its production or import facility. The executive officer may only enter into such a protocol if he or she reasonably determines that alternatives to the blending are not practical and the blending will not significantly affect the properties of the California gasoline into which the transmix is added. Any such protocol shall include the person's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.
- (3) Notwithstanding section (i)(1), a person may add nonoxygenate blendstock to California gasoline that does not comply with one or more of the applicable cap limits contained in section 2262, where the person obtains the prior approval of the executive officer based on a demonstration that adding the blendstock is a reasonable means of bringing the gasoline into compliance with the cap limits.

(i) ***Restrictions During the RVP Season on Blending Gasoline Containing Ethanol With California Gasoline Not Containing Ethanol.***

- (1) Within each air basin during the Reid vapor pressure cap limit periods specified in section 2262.4(a)(2), no person may combine California gasoline produced using ethanol with California gasoline produced without using ethanol, unless the person can affirmatively demonstrate that: (a) the resulting blend complies with the cap limit for Reid vapor pressure set forth in section 2262, or (B) the person has taken reasonably prudent precautions to assure that the gasoline is not subject to the Reid vapor pressure cap limit either because of sections 2261(d) or (f) or 2262.4(c)(1) or (c)(3), or because the gasoline is no longer California gasoline.
- (2) Section 2266.5(i)(1) does not apply to combining California gasolines that are in a motor vehicle's fuel tank.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43013.1, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43013.1, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Amend section 2270(a), title 13, California Code of Regulations, to read as follows:

Section 2270. Testing and Recordkeeping.

- (a) (1) The requirements of this section (a) shall apply to each producer and importer that has elected to be subject to an averaging limit in section 2262, or to a PM averaging limit. The references to sulfur content shall apply to each producer or importer that has elected to be subject to section 2262.2(c), or to a PM averaging limit for sulfur. The references to benzene content shall apply to each producer or importer that has elected to be subject to section 2262.3(c), or to a PM averaging limit for benzene. The references to olefin content shall apply to each producer or importer that has elected to be subject to the section 2262 averaging limit for olefin content, or to a PM averaging limit for olefin content. The references to T90 shall apply to each producer or importer that has elected to be subject to the section 2262 averaging limit for T90, or to a PM averaging limit for T90. The references to T50 shall apply to each producer or importer that has elected to be subject to the section 2262 averaging limit for T50, or to a PM averaging limit for T50. The references to aromatic hydrocarbon content shall apply to each producer or importer that has elected to be subject to the section 2262 averaging limit for aromatic hydrocarbon content, or to a PM averaging limit for aromatic hydrocarbon content.
- (2) Each producer shall sample and test for the sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90 in each final blend of California gasoline which the producer has produced, by collecting and analyzing a representative sample of gasoline taken from the final blend, using the methodologies specified in section 2263. If a producer blends gasoline components directly to pipelines, tankships, railway tankcars or trucks and trailers, the loading(s) shall be sampled and tested for the sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90 by the producer or authorized contractor. The producer shall maintain, for two years from the date of each sampling, records showing the sample date, identity of blend sampled, container or other vessel sampled, final blend volume, sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90. All gasoline produced by the producer and not tested as California gasoline by the producer as required by this section shall be deemed to have a sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90 exceeding the applicable averaging limit standards specified in section 2262, or exceeding the comparable PM averaging limits if applicable, unless the producer demonstrates that the gasoline meets those standards and limits.
- (3) Each importer shall sample and test for the sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90 in each ~~shipment~~ final blend of California gasoline which the importer has imported by tankship, pipeline, railway tankcars, trucks and trailers, or other means, by collecting and analyzing a representative sample of the gasoline, using the methodologies specified in section 2263. The importer shall maintain, for two years from the date of each sampling, records showing the sample date, product sampled, container or other vessel sampled, the volume of the ~~shipment~~ final blend, sulfur content, aromatic

hydrocarbon, olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90. All gasoline imported by the importer and not tested as California gasoline by the importer as required by this section shall be deemed to have a sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90 exceeding the applicable averaging limit standards specified in section 2262, or exceeding the comparable PM averaging limit(s) if applicable, unless the importer demonstrates that the gasoline meets those standards and limit(s).

* * * *

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43013.1, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43013.1, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Amend section 2272(c)(5), title 13, California Code of Regulations, to read as follows:

Section 2272. CaRFG Phase 3 Standards for Qualifying Small Refiners.

* * * *

(c) ***Criteria for qualifying gasoline.*** Gasoline shall only be subject to treatment under this section if the small refiner demonstrates all of the following:

* * * *

- (5) The excess emissions of hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, and potency-weighted toxics are offset pursuant to section 2282, title 13, California Code of Regulations. The excess emissions from gasoline subject to the small refiner CaRFG Phase 3 standards are: 0.0206 pounds of exhaust hydrocarbons per barrel, 0.0322 pounds of oxides of nitrogen per barrel, and the potency-weighted toxic emissions equivalent of 0.0105 pounds of benzene per barrel. ~~(Note: At the time this section 2272(d)(5) was adopted in June 2000, section 2282 did not include a mechanism for offsetting excess emissions from gasoline subject to the small refiner CaRFG Phase 3 standards. As such, a qualifying small refiner accordingly may not elect to have its gasoline subject to the small refiner CaRFG Phase 3 standards until section 2282 is amended to provide a mechanism for offsetting the excess emissions and those amendments become operative. The Air Resources Board intends to consider such amendments in a Fall 2000 rulemaking.)~~

* * * *

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 40000,

43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Amend section 2273, title 13, California Code of Regulations, to read as follows:

Section 2273. Labeling of Equipment Dispensing Gasoline Containing MTBE.

* * * *

(b) *Residual levels of MTBE.*

- (1) The labeling requirements in section 2273(a) do not apply to equipment dispensing gasoline from a storage tank containing gasoline having an MTBE content of less than 0.6 percent by volume, as determined by American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Test Method D 4815-94a99, which is incorporated herein by reference, or any other test method determined by the executive officer to give equivalent results.

* * * *

(d) *Deliveries of gasoline to retail outlets.*

- (1) Any person delivering gasoline to a retail gasoline outlet shall provide to the outlet operator or responsible employee, at time of delivery of the fuel, an invoice, bill of lading, shipping paper, or other documentation which states whether the gasoline does or does not contain 0.6 percent by volume or more MTBE, and which may identify the volumetric amount of MTBE in the gasoline. For purposes of determining compliance with this section 2273(d), the volumetric MTBE content of gasoline shall be determined by ASTM Test Method D 4815-94a99, which is incorporated herein by reference, or any other test method determined by the executive officer to give equivalent results.

* * * *

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018 and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal. Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018 and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal. Rptr. 249 (1975).

Amend section 2282(e), title 13, California Code of Regulations, to read as follows:

Section 2282. Aromatic Hydrocarbon Content of Diesel Fuel

* * * *

(e) *Small Refiner Diesel Fuel.*

- (1) The provisions of subsection (a)(1)(a), (B) and (C) shall not apply to the diesel fuel that is produced by a small refiner at the small refiner's California refinery and that is first consecutively supplied from the refinery as vehicular diesel fuel in each calendar year, up to the small refiner's exempt volume (up to one quarter of the small refiner's exempt volume for the period from October 1, 1993-December 31, 1993). Diesel fuel which is designated by the small refiner as not exempt under this section (e), and which is reported to the executive officer pursuant to a protocol entered into between the small refiner and the executive officer, shall not be counted against the exempt volume and shall not be exempt under this subsection (e). This exemption shall not apply to any diesel fuel supplied from a small refiner's refinery in any calendar quarter in which less than 25 percent of the diesel fuel supplied from the refinery was produced from the distillation of crude oil at the refinery. The foregoing notwithstanding, in the case of any small refiner that pursuant to subsection (a)(4) has not been subject to subsection (a)(1) until October 1, 1994, all vehicular diesel fuel produced by the small refiner at the small refiner's California refinery and supplied from the refinery from October 1, 1994 through December 31, 1994, shall be exempt from the provisions of subsection (a)(1)(a), (B) and (C), up to the quarterly volume limits imposed by the executive officer in connection with issuance of suspension orders pursuant to section 2281(g). These quarterly volume limits are as follows: Kern Oil & Refining, 714,100 barrels; Paramount Petroleum, 1,064,700 barrels; and Powerine Oil Company, 1,419,600 barrels.
- (2) To qualify for an exemption under this subsection (e), a refiner shall submit to the executive officer an application for exemption executed in California under penalty of perjury, on the Air Resources Board's ARB/SSD/CPB Form 89-9-1, for each of the small refiner's California refineries. The application shall specify the crude oil capacity of the refinery at all times since January 1, 1978, the crude oil capacities of all the refineries in California and the United States which are owned or controlled by, or under common ownership or control with, the small refiner since September 1, 1988, data demonstrating that the refinery has the capacity to produce liquid fuels by distilling petroleum, and copies of the reports made to the California Energy Commission as required by the Petroleum Industry Reporting Act of 1980 (Public Resources Code sections 25350 et seq.) showing the annual production volumes of distillate fuel at the small refiner's California refinery for 1983 through 1987. Within 90 days of receipt of the application, the executive officer shall grant or deny the exemption in writing. The exemption shall be granted if the executive officer determines that the applicant has demonstrated that s/he meets the provisions of subsection (b)(19), and shall identify the small refiner's exempt volume. The

exemption shall immediately cease to apply at any time the refiner ceases to meet the definition of small refiner in subsection (b)(19).

(3) In addition to the requirements of subsection (f) below, each small refiner who is covered by an exemption shall submit to the executive officer reports containing the information set forth below for each of the small refiner's California refineries. The reports shall be executed in California under penalty of perjury, and must be received within the time indicated below:

(a) The quantity, ASTM grade, aromatic hydrocarbon content, and batch identification of all diesel fuel, produced by the small refiner, that is supplied from the small refinery in each month as vehicular diesel fuel, within 15 days after the end of the month;

(B) For each calendar quarter, a statement whether 25 percent or more of the diesel fuel transferred from the small refiner's refinery was produced by the distillation of crude oil at the small refiner's refinery, within 15 days after the close of such quarter;

(C) The date, if any, on which the small refiner completes transfer from its small refinery in a calendar year of the maximum amount of vehicular diesel fuel which is exempt from subsection (a)(1)(a) and (B) pursuant to subsection (e), within 5 days after such date;

(D) Within 10 days after project completion, any refinery addition or modification which would affect the qualification of the refiner as a small refiner pursuant to subsection (b)(19); and

(E) Any change of ownership of the small refiner or the small refiner's refinery, within 10 days after such change of ownership.

(4) Whenever a small refiner fails to provide records identified in subsection(e)(3)(a) or (B) in accordance with the requirements of those subsections, the vehicular diesel fuel supplied by the small refiner from the small refiner's refinery in the time period of the required records shall be presumed to have been sold or supplied by the small refiner in violation of section (a)(1)(a).

(5) Offsetting Excess Emissions From Gasoline Subject to the Small Refiner CaRFG Phase 3 Standards.

(a) Annual elections. No later than December 22 of each calendar year starting with 2002, a small refiner who is also a qualifying small refiner as defined in the CaRFG regulations (section 2260(a)(28.5)) may make the following elections:

1. Whether the small refiner elects to produce gasoline subject to the small refiner CaRFG Phase 3 standards in section 2272(a) in the coming year:

2. If electing to produce small refiner CaRFG Phase 3, whether the refiner elects the option of accepting a reduced exempt volume in the coming year to offset the excess emissions;
3. If electing to produce small refiner CaRFG Phase 3 but not to accept a reduced exempt volume, the refiner must elect for the coming year either (i) to produce offset small refiner diesel fuel with an exempt volume determined in accordance with section (b)(4), or (ii) to produce cleaner offset small refiner diesel fuel with an exempt volume expanded by 25 percent and restrictions on sales of high-aromatics California nonvehicular diesel fuel.

(B) Effect of election.

1. **Election not to produce small refiner CaRFG Phase 3.** If a small refiner does not elect to produce gasoline subject to the small refiner CaRFG Phase 3 standards for a particular year, no gasoline sold or supplied from the small refiner's refinery in that year will qualify for the small refiner CaRFG Phase 3 standards in section 2272(a).
2. **Election to accept a reduced exempt volume for small refiner diesel fuel.** If a small refiner elects to accept a reduced exempt volume under section (f)(5)(a), the Executive Officer shall assign a substitute exempt volume for the year that is reduced sufficiently to offset the excess emissions of hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, and potency-weighted toxics that would result from production of the small refiner's full qualifying volume of gasoline subject to the CaRFG Phase 3 standards. In the case of Kern Oil and Refining Co., its reduced exempt volume of small refiner diesel fuel would be 825,995 barrels per year (equal to 2263 bpd; 828,258 in leap years) in place of 2,337,825 barrels per year (equal to 6405 bpd; 2,344,230 in leap years).
3. **Election to retain the preexisting exempt volume and produce offset small refiner diesel fuel.** If the small refiner elects to be subject to the exempt volume determined in accordance with section (b)(4), the Executive Officer shall adjust the aromatics and cetane number of the standards applicable to the small refiner sufficient to offset the potential increased emissions identified pursuant to section 2272(c)(5). In the case of Kern Oil and Refining Co., its exempt volume for the year would be 2,337,825 barrels per year (equivalent to 6405 bpd; 2,344,230 in leap years). Any small refiner diesel fuel it sells or supplies as a certified alternative formulation equivalent to a 20 percent aromatics reference fuel must have an aromatic hydrocarbon content that is 2 percentage points lower, and a cetane number that is 0.5 higher, than is specified for the alternative formulation. Any small refiner diesel fuel it sells or supplies which is not designated as a certified alternative formulation must have an aromatic hydrocarbon content not exceeding 18 percent.

4. **Election of expanded exempt volume with requirement for cleaner offset small refiner diesel fuel.** If the small refiner elects to produce offset small refiner diesel fuel with an expanded exempt volume, its exempt volume for the year will be 125 percent of its exempt volume determined in accordance with section (b)(4). The Executive Officer shall adjust the aromatics and cetane number of the standards applicable to the potential volume of small refiner sufficient to offset the potential increased emissions identified pursuant to section 2272(c)(5). The small refiner will be prohibited during the year from selling or supplying diesel fuel that it has produced and is intended for nonvehicular applications in California unless the fuel meets the U.S. EPA's standards for diesel fuel for use in motor vehicles in 40 CFR sec. 80.29 as it existed July 1, 2000. In the case of Kern Oil and Refining Co., its exempt volume for the year would be 2,922,190 barrels per year (equivalent to 8006 bpd; 2,930,196 in leap years). Any small refiner diesel fuel it sells or supplies in the year as a certified alternative formulation equivalent to a 20 percent aromatics reference fuel must have an aromatic hydrocarbon content that is 3.5 percentage points lower, and a cetane number that is 0.5 higher, and an additive content that is 0.02 percentage higher, than is specified for the alternative formulation. Any small refiner diesel fuel it sells or supplies which is not designated as a certified alternative formulation shall have an aromatic hydrocarbon content not exceeding 14 percent.

5. **Additional requirement to sell or supply ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel.** In addition to the requirements in section (f)(5)(B)1. through (f)(5)(B)4., a small refiner that elects to produce gasoline subject to the CaRFG Phase 3 standards for a year must sell or supply in that year up to 100 bpd of diesel fuel having a sulfur content not exceeding 30 ppm and an aromatic hydrocarbon content not exceeding 20 percent, to the extent there are buyers wishing to acquire that diesel fuel on commercially reasonable terms.

(C) Early opt-in to produce small refiner CaRFG Phase 3. To the extent that the sale of supply of gasoline subject to the CaRFG Phase 3 standards before December 31, 2002 is permitted by section 2261(b)(3), a qualifying small refiner may elect to have to option of producing gasoline subject to the small refiner CaRFG Phase 3 standards for a full year or the remainder of a year prior to December 31, 2002. In that case, section (e)(5)(B)2.-5. would apply on a pro rata basis to the portion of the year on and after the effective date of the election, and the preexisting requirements would apply on a pro rata basis to the portion of the year prior to the effective date of the election.

* * * *

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code, and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code, and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Amend section 2296(k)(2), title 13, California Code of Regulations, as follows:

§ 2296. Motor Fuel Sampling Procedures.

* * * *

(k) “Sampling procedures.”

* * * *

- (2) “Tap sampling.” The tap sampling procedure is applicable for sampling liquids of 26 pounds (1.83 kgf/cm²) RVP or less in tanks which are equipped with suitable sampling taps or lines. This procedure is recommended for volatile stocks in tanks of the breather and balloon roof type, spheroids, etc. (Samples may be taken from the drain cocks of gage glasses, if the tank is not equipped with sampling taps.) When obtaining a sample for RVP distillation analysis, use the assembly as shown in Figure 3. When obtaining a sample for other than RVP or distillation analysis, the assembly as shown in Figure 3 need not be provided.

NOTE: If RVP is more than 16 pounds (1.12 kgf/cm²) but not more than 26 pounds (1.83 kgf/cm²) a cooling bath as shown in section (l)(6), Figure 5, shall be used between the tank tap and the sample container to cool the sample and prevent volatilization of low-boiling components.

* * * *

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43013.1, 43018, 43101 and 43830, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43018, 43101, and 43830, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass’n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Amend section 2297(k), title 13, California Code of Regulations, to read as follows:

§ 2297. Test Method for the Determination of the Reid Vapor Pressure Equivalent Using an Automated Vapor Pressure Test Instrument.

* * * *

(k) *Precision and Bias*

- (1.0) *Precision* — The precision of this test method as determined by the statistical examination of interlaboratory test results is as follows:

(1.1) **Repeatability** — The difference between successive test results obtained by the same operator with the same apparatus under constant operating conditions on identical test material would, in the long run, in the correct operation of the test method exceed the following value only in one case in twenty. The repeatability values for the specific automated vapor pressure test instruments listed in section (i)(1.0) ~~were equal to or less than 0.2 psi. For the purposes of determining compliance with sections 2251 and 2252.5, the repeatability value for this method shall be 0.20 psi.~~ are:

1. Grabner Instruments.

Model: CCA-VP (laboratory Grabner) 0.84 psi

2. Grabner Instruments.

Model: CCA-VPS (portable Grabner) 0.84 psi

3. Stanhope-Seta Limited

Model: Setavap 0.10 psi

(1.2) **Reproducibility** — The difference between two single and independent test results obtained by different operators working in different laboratories using the same make and model test instrument on identical test material would, in the long run, in the correct operation of the test method exceed the following value only in one case in twenty. The reproducibility values for the specific automated vapor pressure test instruments listed in section (i)(1.0) ~~were equal to or less than 0.3 psi. For the purposes of determining compliance with sections 2251 and 2252.5, the reproducibility value for this method shall be 0.30 psi.~~ are:

1. Grabner Instruments.

Model: CCA-VP (laboratory Grabner) 0.13 psi

2. Grabner Instruments.

Model: CCA-VPS (portable Grabner) 0.21 psi

3. Stanhope-Seta Limited

Model: Setavap 0.32 psi

(2.0) **Bias** — a relative bias was observed between the total pressure obtained using this test method and the Reid vapor pressure obtained using ASTM Test Method D 323-58. This bias is corrected by the use of the calibration equation in section (i)(1.0) which calculates a Reid vapor pressure equivalent value from the observed total pressure.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, and 43830, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39500, 43000, 43013, 43018, 43101, and 43830, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).